WASHINGTON.

The House at Work on the Amendatory Tariff Bill.

CANCELLING THE SANBORN CONTRACTS.

Proposed Admission of Colorado to the Union.

Proceedings of the House-The Sanborn Contracts Annualed-Mr. Tremain's

In the House to-day, after the passage of the act repealing the Sanborn contracts, the Judgiary Committee was called and a number of bills were reported, among which one to allow the Union further land grant and government bonds was un expectedly referred to the Committee of the Whole, under the decision of the Speaker that the provided for an appropriation and could not come directly before the House. Mr. Poland reported a resolution in favor of the appointment of a special committee to investigate the condition of affairs an Arkansas, with authority to send for persons has a republican form of government. The Bank-rupt act was reported by Mr. Tremain, with the announcement that the committee did not concur in the Senate amendments and asked for a committee of conference. In this connection he took occasion to defend himself from the charge made early in the session that he was the attorney Jay Cooke or anybody else, and vigorously defended himself. After giving a detailed account of the manner in which the bill was originally drawn up. reference to Tweed was made and brought out the democratic side with the question, "What has Tweed to do with the Bankrupt Act?" The members, as usual when any great interest centres in were getting lively, when Speaker Blaine request serve order. The demand for the previous ques. tion was not seconded, and after a few moments of wrangling the House took a recess. To-morrow evening the committee will we a night session, and hope to report a large number of bills of a general character. One par-ticularly, to give federal judges the right to issue writs of mandamus and determine cases arising under State laws, will be earnestly objected to by enlarges the jurisdiction of the lower Courts and would be fraught with evil if it became a law. Another important matter will be the bill to pay Southerners' claims debarred by the rebellion, and allowing all to whom the government was indebted when the war broke out to present their claims fo

Expected Admission of Colorado into the Union. The House Committee on Territories, to-day,

after fully considering the claim of Colorado to admission as a State, decided unanimously to day next present the report, and it is expected the same strength being claimed as was shown when New Mexico was under consideration on Tax on Vessels Trading at the Port of

Alexandria, Egypt.

The following important despatches have been received at the Department of State relative to

(Despatch No. 189.)

AGENCY AND CONSULATE GENERAL OF THE UNITED STATES IN EGYPT.

CAIRO, April 18, 1874.

Hob. Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State, Washin

andria, Egypt:-

Ron. HAMILTON Fina, course to the course herewith a notice issued by the Egyptian government in relation to the imposition of harbor dues at the port of Alexandria, together with a translation of the despatch from the Minister of Foreign Affairs

despatch from the Minister of Foreign Affairs which accompanied it.

Before the harbor works of Alexandria were undertaken the Egyptian government, in 1889, communicated with the agents of the different maritime Powers having relations with and represented in Egypt, for the purpose of ascertaining whether, in case the proposed harbor improvements should be completed and prove advantageous to commerce, the governments in question would consent to the imposition of such dues upon their shipping entering the port as the Egyptian government might establish in compensation of expenses incurred. The assurance was given by the Egyptian government that the dues levied would not be higher than those levied in the principal ports of Europe.

given by the Egyptian government that the dues levied would not be higher than those levied in the principal ports of Europe.

Mr. Hale brought this subject to the attention of the department, in his despatch to Mr. Seward No. 147, of February 18, 1899.

In your instruction No. 68, of April 18, 1869. you replied as follows:

"There would seem to be no reasonable objection to the imposition upon vessels of the United States of the charges by the Egyptian government for the harbor improvements at the port of Alexandria, provided such charges are moderate and not in excess of those required of vessels of other nationalities trading in that quarter."

In acknowledging the receipt of the enclosed communication from the Minister of Foreign Affairs, I stated that I would forward a copy of his despatch to my government and ask for instructions. I presume, from the tenor of your instructions to Mr. Haie, there will be no objection to the acceptance of the proposed tax for vessels of the United States; but I have deemed it prudent to await your further instructions before giving a definite answer to the Egyptian government. I am, sir, your obedient servant, R. BEARDSLEY.

[Enclosure No. 1.]

zens, and I avail myself of this occasion to renew the expression of my high consideration. Cold Water on the Women's Suffrage

Fever. The House Committee on the Judiciary were to-day discharged from the consideration of the petitions of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, busan B. Anthony and others asking Congress to extend to women the same protection that colored men en-joy in the exercise of their right to vote, and also to give women all civil and political rights, and also from the consideration of petitions asking for woman suffrage in the District of Colum-bia and all other Territories of the United States.

CONGRESSIONAL DOINGS.

Call for Secretary Richardson's Impeachment-Postponement of the Finance Question-The Bankruptcy Law and Mr. Tremsia's Vindication of Himself.

Washington, May 27, 1874.
Immediately after the reading of the journal this morning the House proceeded to the consideration of the report of the Committee of Ways and Means in the matter of the Sanborn contracts and Mr. Niblack, (dem.) of Ind., a memper of the committee, addressed the House on the subject He regarded all the developments connected with the Treasury Department, as showing a most remarkable case of maladministration. The whole theory of the law had been perverted. As to who was responsible he could not pretend to say.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON'S RESPONSIBILITY.
Mr. KELLOGG, (rep.) of Conn., presumed that
few members, if any, would vote against the repeal of the law and the annument of the contract. The House had been ready to vote on the subject four months ago. But as to the censure of the Secretary of the Treasury he agreed with Mr. Eldridge that the proper course was to prefer ar-ticles of impeachment. The Committee of Ways and Means should either recommend that course or modify the language of the report. He held that those who had voted for the law-and he had done so himself—were more responsible for it than the secretary of the Treasury. No unprejudiced man could read the evidence without coming to the conclusion that the Secretary of the Treasury was entirely innocent. He believed that Secretary Richardson was as pure and honest a man as he aver illed the Office. pure and honest a man as had ever filled the office. If the Committee of Ways and Means thought he should be punished, let that committee report articles of impeachment, and not undertake by round his character, or to come into the House the Treasury had the brain of an Alexander Ham ilton and Daniel Webster combined he would still have to depend upon his subordinates. Mr. CLYMEB, (dem.) of Pa., denounced the whole

he had come to the conclusion that it was the most humiliating, most distressing, most terrible matter that had ever been iald before the people most humilisting, most distressing, most terrible matter that had ever been laid belore the people for consideration and denunciation. The Secretary of the Treasury had sat at the Treasury Department like a child, incompetent and inbeelle. The line of Secretaries, commencing with Hamilton and ending with kichardson, was like a race of giants being ended by pigmles. He thanked the Committee of Ways and Means for its report, which had met universal approbation. He only regretted that it did not go one step further and recommend the impeachment of the three chief persons stained in the matter—the one for incompetency and incheiency, and the two others for complicity, He believed that the charges would have been sustained. It was an astonishing thing that the President had not yielded to public opinion and removed and othese officials, instead of acting in defiance and disregard of it. It was only within a day or two that the President had removed a District official for attempting to tell the truth. This question, he said, would not be flually determined here. It would go elsewhere; and to that other urbains, if justice were not obtained here, he would go with confidence.

Mr. Garrield, (rep.) of Onio, related briefly and tersely the circumstances under which the clause on which the Sanborn contracts were based was incorporated in an appropriation bill by a committee of coalerence, and the careint terms in which it was framed, and expreased the belief that it it had been administered within the restrictions of law it provided none of the great evils complained of would have resulted.

Mr. E. H. Bonwars, (rep.) of N. X., chosed the chall in a provided have regulated.

law it provided none of the great evils complained of would have resulted.

Mr. E. H. Robbars, (rep.) of K. T., closed the debate in a brief statement. He explained that the law on which the Sauborn contracts were based merely limited a practice which had prevailed previously, particularly as to contracts that were in force when the present administration came into power. Similar contracts had been made as far back as 1855, when Mr. Guthrie, of Kentucky, was Secretary; and as 1858, when Mr. Cobb, of Georgis, was Secretary. The law claimed to be a restriction on that practice. It included the idea of moistles, which were certainly as old as the government. That was the argument in favor of the law. Such a law might have been on the statute book without scandal and without odium; but it was like nitro-glycerine, which with skillul management could be made useful, but which, unskillully managed, was mischlevous and destructive. So it was maladministration that rendered this law so obnoxious.

skilluil management could be made useful, but which, unskilfully managed, was mischlevous and destructive. So it was maisdministration that rendered this law so obnoxious.

The first vote was on an amendment offered by Mr. BECK, (dem.) of Ky., prohibiting any Senator, Representative or Delegate in Congress from acting as agent, attorney, proctor, advocate, solicitor or counsel for any person in connection with the violation of the customs or revenue laws, and it was adopted without a division.

The bill which repeals the law on which the Sanborn contracts were based was then passed without a division and without an objection.

The remainder of the day's session having been assigned to the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Butler, (rep.) of Mass, the chairman, stated that under this call the Civil Rights bill and the Geneva Award bill would not be reported to-day.

Mr. Butlers then reported the bill introduced by himself yesterday providing that the pay of a deceased member shall be given to the widow or heirs at law up to the date of the election of his successor, whose pay shall commence from his election. In a brief discussion he stated that hitherto the pay of the deceased member had gone from the day of his death to his successor, which was the most odious of all the odious features of back pay. Questions having been put as to the application of the bill to the case of Mr. Mellish, it was agreed that a special bill to cover that case would be reported later in the day. The bill was then passed.

Mr. Poland, (rep.) of Vt., reported a resolution for the appointment of a select committee of five to inquire into the disturbed condition of government republican in form, the officers of which are duly elected, and which, as now organized, ought to be recognized by the government of the United States, with power for the committee of the senate amendments as far as possible; but that the more it was examined the more confirmed to endmittee to he committee had been anxous to perfect, the Senate amendment to miscussed to proc

THE BRINCKLEY DIVORCE SUIT.

Verdict for the Plaintiff on All the Issues.

The Speeches of Counsel and the Charge to the Jury-Scene in Court.

The great divorce suit, which has engaged the attention of the public for so many days and in which so much general interest has been centred. the Supreme Court of New York. Few of its kind have excited such curiosity, few indeed have those legal contests which never fall to arouse tion ever awakens. The learned Judge in the course of his charge to the jury truly observed that, taking all the incidents as presented by the different witnesses, it was more like a romance not wanting, but there can be but hitle hesitation in saying that those present in the court room yesterday afternoon and who had listened to the brilliant appeals of coursel could not fall to regret that, under all the circumstances, legal aid had te

be invoked at all. be invoked at all.

Long before ten o'clock the Supreme Court room
was deusely crowded, the plaintiff, surrounded by
many sympathizers, occupying a seat adjacent to
her counsel. Several other ladies were also seated in her immediate vicinity. Mrs. Brinckley seemed to be careworn and much fatigued, but there was nevertheless manifest about her that carnest expression and electric motion which have marked on the evening previous, and there remained nothing now but the summing up of counsel and the charge of the Judge to bring the case to a close. Judge Van Brunt took his seat on the bench at ten

THE ADDRESS FOR THE DEFENDANT. Mr. Anthon in addressing the jury for the de-fendant warned them not to be influenced by any comments they might have seen in the newspapers. He then proceeded to call attention to the various points of law involved in the case. True, he said, the statute of the State of New York did. not require that a marriage should be solemnized before a clergyman or a magistrate, but he submitted that the proof of a contract of marriage was absolutely essential. And that contract, he ciaimed, should be proved just as other contracts were. How was such a con-tract to be proved? In the first instance by the declarations of the parties themselves. But supposing the parties were antagonistic towards each other on this point, then must the contract be proved by presumptive evidence. It should be proved by cohabitation. Not cohabitation as they saw it in the haunts of licentiousness, but matrimonial consbitation. Not with the divided reputation of being at one time a man's wife and another time his mistress. Counsel continued to state that he proposed to put upon the relation which existed between the plaintiff and the delendant the stamp of a meretricious intercourse which could not for a moment be mistaken for the which could not for a moment be mistaken for the noble and high relations which were sanctioned by the law and blessed by the voice of God. He then detailed at length the history of the plaintiff, and described the several events as set forth in the evidence. He said that the defendant was a young man just come of age, who arrived in New York from the South, with more money than discretion, and commented upon the manner in which the plaintiff and defendent were introduced. In reservace to the defendant's statement that plaintiff and taken him to an assignation house and the plaintiff's contradiction of that fact, counsel submitted that the presumption was in favor of the defendant's evidence. The plaintiff had stated that the defendant took her to the door of such a house and offered her \$500 to induce her to enter, but that on no terms other than as defendant's wife would she comply with his request. And yet the plaintiff afterwards consented to marry a man who was base enough to mike these proposals to her. Counsel contended at length that the declarations of the plaintiff herself were antagonistic to the assumption of any marriage relation, and, after reciting the various features of the case, which he claimed were in favor of the defendant, called upon the jury, in the interests of society, to render a verdict in his behalf.

At the conclusion of Mr. Anthon's address the Court took a recess for nall an hour. Meanwhile the court room became densely crowded, and it was not without difficulty that the attendants managed the overflowing throng outside the doors.

After the Recess. noble and high relations which were sanctioned

Mr. Beach, at a quarter past one o'clock, rose to address the jury on behalf of the plainuff. After making some general allusions to the prominent penses.

The jury returned to Court at a quarter to eleven the prominent penses. The results berged of should be considered to the attention of the desperiment in the despect on No. 18, 1899, and the desperiment in the despect on the No. 1899, and the desperiment in the desperiment of the construction of t of the counsel for the detendant that the marriage had not been recognized, observed that, assuming for a moment the defendant did represent to the plaintiff that an open avowal of the marriage

che principles of law, and having determined the evidence, regardless of the consequences. The court then proceeded stength to direct the attention of the jury to the marriage law of the State of New York, and adverting to lies extreme laxily that the proceeded stength to direct the attention of the jury to the marriage law of the State of New York, and adverting to lies extreme laxily that the law has felly set forth, the law that the law has felly set forth, and the law was fully set forth, the law was fully set forth, the law was fully set forth, the law that the law was fully set forth, the law has felly set forth, the law has had less set forth the law has felly set forth, the law has felly set for

The jury then retired.

The jury then retired.

At nine o'clock the jury, who were locked, sent word to Judge Van Brunt asking if they might have some refreshments. The Judge sent word back, by all means, and the Court officers took them to Sweeney's Hotel, where they had supper at their own expense, the case not being a criminal one, and the county not being hable for such expenses.

delightedly, and leaned on the bosom of a lady friend.

Mr. Anthon required that the jury be polled, and then asked for a stay of sixty days to prepare a case and exceptions.

The Judge said he would consider the application and grant a stay meanwhile, but he thought the request unreasonable.

Mr. Brown (for plaintiff)—Provided further allmony be granted.

Judge—I have nothing to do with that.

Mr. Brown thanked the jury on behalf of the plaintiff.

Mr. Brown thanked the jury on benait of the plaintif.
Mr. Anthon formally moved that the verdict be set aside on the minutes, which was refused.

THANKING THE JURY.

When the veroict was given there were about twelve people in Court, of whom four were lady friends of the plaintif, who tried to calm Mrs. Brinckley's emotion. She smiled on the jury, however, while they were being polled, and after the Court adjourned she stood at the entrance of the jury box and shook the hand of every juryman and thanked him with emotion.

THE PISTOL IN PHILADELPHIA.

A Husband Shoots His Wife for Asking a Question-The Ante-Mortem State-

The pistol in Philadelphia is performing danger-ons work, and not less than three shooting cases have been reported during yesterday and to-day. As was reported in the HERALD this morning, an enthusiastic German shot a young girl yesterday through the head, while at Germantown to-day a quarrel between a cart driver and a citizen was settled by the latter's drawing a pistol and shooting the drayman in the forehead.

WIPE MUBDER.

This morning a still more aggravied case is noted of a husband firing four bullets at his wife, under the following circumstances:—The name of this woman is Christiana and the name of the man this woman is Christiana and the name of the man is Simon August Franck. They have hved in comfortable circumstances for several years past, and have maintained an existence by keeping a popular beer saloon. This morning the wife entered the barroom and inquired of the husband concerning the receipts of the previous day. No answer was rendered, and the question was repeated, when the response from the husband was, "None of your business." The wife then went to the bar and leaned ever it:—"Surely," says she, "this place is as much mine as it is yours. I ask a question which is both proper and right for you to answer." The husband, without more words, drew a four shooter from his pocket, aimed and right belief being the first ball took no effect; the second entered behind her left par and buried itself in her head; the third passed through her back and lodged in her right long; the fourth shattered the bone and fleshy part of one of her arms.

The wife sank in a pool of blood. The husband took to his beels, jumped over two lences and finally fell into an excavation tweive feet in depth, spraining both shoulders and badly wounding his head. In this condition he was arrested by the cofficers.

Soon after the affray an Alderman visited the wounded woman and took her ante-mortem statement. To the quention, "Did you give your husband cause to kill you?" she answered. "No; he fired at me deliberately, at a moment when I was ignorant of what he was going to do." She remains in a dying condition. The husband refuses to answer any questions. is Simon August Franck. They have lived in com-

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 27, 1874. The second annual Convention of the Baggage Masters and Brakemen's Life Insurance Company

WEST POINT.

The Approaching Examination at the Academy.

THE GAY SEASON AT HAND.

The Graduating Class and Its Past Record.

WEST POINT, May 27, 1874. If that wonderful regulator of the rain storm and the sunshine profanely known as "Old Probabilities" had graduated at West Point when the tem pest and the calm were the exclusive property of the truthiul almanac, it is highly probable that the weather during the past lew weeks would have coated gentlemen hereabouts, in whose minds the month of June and the fortnight preceding it are ever associated with bright skies and girlish faces wreathed in smiles. Be that as it may, it must be said that the rains and the chilly winds which have prevailed during the past ten days, with only now and then a daily intermission, have had much, if not all, to do with the backwardness of the season at this resort. In the days when Lee was a loyal ered the correct thing for the Southern aristocrat before going to more distant resorts, the hotels at this time of the year were generally well filled; but the war, which changed so many things, left its impress upon West Point in many ways, and the great crowds that once were so early in their coming, come not at all now-a-days. Still, I be-lieve that the weather this year has had more to thing else, and as but few persons here, except the over anxious cadets, expect a throng before

THE EXAMINATION OF THE GRADUATING CLASS has begun in downright earnest, even the cadets can hold their souls in patience a few days longer when there certainly will be a rush for

PLACE, POSITION AND COMPORT AT THE HOTELS. I may remark just here that the accommods tions for visitors to the Point are excellent, so far. Board of Visitors will have their quarters, and where the high and mighty men from Washington, who will give the academy a call before the gradu-ates make their final bow, will be done for in a The other hotel, two miles below here, will be opened on Thursday next, and what the one cannot accommodate of the crowds that are expected in a week or two the other will take good Heretolore, as now, the matter of hotel accommodation on the post proper has been a subject of much gingerly eculation and talk with the powers that be at the national capital, and it was only last year that everybody there who had a right to have a say in the matter came to the conclusion that it was right and proper that the hotel on the post (which then, after the conclusion had been arrived at, nothing further was done in the matter; and this season, as in the past, by reason of the Washington dilly-dallying about the necessary appropriations, hundreds during examination week will doubtless be disappointed when they come here and find not even a cot to sleep on; at least if they find a cot they may find it hard work to secure a room to put it in. Now, a word about

THE GRADUATING CLASS.

This class, I find, is but another annual illustraion of the severity of the West Point course of studies. In 1870 the candidates for admiss the Academy were 144, and finally, when the first

the Academy were 144, and finally, when the first examination was at an end, and when the fourth class of 1870 (the present graduating class) was a thing of fact, it numbered just sixty-five. In the battle for admission seventy-nine aspiring young gentlemen were found to know a great-deal leas than West Point expected of them, and had, therefore, to go back to their mammas with tears in their eyes, sadder, if not wiser, than when they lott the paternal roof with visions of a major general sepanlets and the command of an entire army inviting them on to glory and renown. The class now numbers forty-two, including one member who was unfortunate enough, though he stood third in the order of general merit as second class man last June, to get suspended, and who will have to take a place with the present second class when he returns, it will be seen, therefore, that the class since 1870 has lost twenty-three members—a result which proves not by any means that the twenty-three were numskulls, but that an examination even of an undergraduate class at West Point is not a college farce which, by a few weeks of persistent cramming of the students its made to appear to the guillible as a sure evidence of hard study and wonderful proficiency. The class, it may be said, judging from all I have been able to

Anna.	Appointed From.	Date of Ad-	Age when Admitted.
Murray, Arthur	Missouri	Sept 1, 1870. Sept 1, 1870.	19
4 Macomb, Montgomery M 5 Wisser, John P 6 Wilson, James L 7 Ries, Frank S 8 Anderson, Geo L 9 Andrews, Henry M 10 Meilen, Albert H 11 Edgarton, Wright P 12 Oyster, Joseph S 13 Thayer, Russell 14 Cecil, George R 15 Honey cutt, John T 16 Robertson, Edgar B 17 Otts, Harrison C 18 Webster, Edmand R 19 Webster, Edmand R 10 H 20 Rowell, Charles W 21 Hare, Lutther R 22 Howell, Charles W 23 Hare, Lutther R 24 Wood, Charles E 25 Geory, William L 26 Shibey, Frederick W 27 Reynolds, Aifred. 28 Cabinius, Charles H, Jr. 29 Hardin, Edward E. 20 Wittel, William L 20 Cabinius, Charles H, Jr. 20 Hardin, Edward E. 20 Wittel, William L 20 Gabinius, Charles H, Jr. 25 Hardin, Edward E.	Missouri. West Va. Ohio. Wisconsin New York. Mass Ohio. Dist of C. Pennayl'a. Virginia. Mississippi Mass. At large. At large. Mess Vork. At large. At large. At large. Georgia N. Jersey Virginia. Kentuck.	July 1, 1870 Sept. 1, 1870 July 1, 1870 July 1, 1870 Sept. 1, 1870 July 1, 1870	17 18 21 19 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17 17
Hewitt, Christian C Turner, George L Craig, Louis A Lioyd, Charles F Davies, William S	West Va Maine Missouri	July 1, 1870 July 1, 1870 July 1, 1869 Sept. 1, 1870.	21 30 15 19 20
5 Davies, William S. 6 Wheeler, William H. 7 Tyler, Charles R. 8 Maus, Marion P. 8 Williams, Charles A. 9 Walker, Henry P. 1 Eckerson, Theodore H.	Wisdonsin Kentucky. Maryland.	Sept. 1, 1870.	1817以時間

tions. The members of the Academic Board are the real examiners, and by their decision, irrespective of the honorable visitors' ideas about the eternal fitness of things military, the members of the graduating class, as well as the members of the other three classes, stand or fail. The fact is that the seven gentiemen annually appointed to be serenaded and honored free of expense for over a fortnight are about as necessary to the examination as a gift edge would be to a volume of Upton's factics.

be serenaded and honored free of expense for over a formight are about as necessary to the examination as a gilt edge would be to a volume of Upton's tactics.

The class that takes the place of the one that is to graduate next month, or, to speak more correctly, the class which will take the place in point of class number to the present fourth class, which will become the third after the graduates leave, promises to be a very large one. The number of candidates is 114, most of whom have already reported and undergone the usual preliminary mental and physical examination. What the result of the examination of these 114 would-be major generals will amount to, it would be hazardous to conjecture as yet. Judging from the usual success of "candidates" it need not be a matter of surprise to many anxious fathers and mothers who think that, one their soms secure an appointment to the Academy their way is an easy one at West Point, if thirty or forty should be informed in a day or two that they have, in the language of the official register itself, "subjected themselves and their friends to mortification and disappointment by accepting appointments at the Academy and entering upon a career which they cannot successfully pursue." There is one coloring to the list of candidates that makes it quite a novelty already: it is embellished with the names of four youngsters who are of African descent. Two of them come from South Carolina, one from Missiasppi and one from Massachusetts. Three of them are not very dark but one of the Southern fellows is black as a pure Congo. I was very much amused to-day, in speaking to one of the cadets as to the propriety of a colored cadet coming from Massachusetts. "Well," said he apologerically, "there's one thing about it, he's nearly white, anyhow."

If these four colored young gentlemen succeed in passing the examination fibe colored population of the land will be represented at the Academy by six cadets. Smith—he of court markini tin-can fame—the pioneer of his race at the institution, a

for admission—the termed:—

Adamson, William E., Ind.
Alexander, Edmond, N. C.
Alexander, W. Mout, Tenn.
Arnold, Frank S., R. L.
Avery, Frank P., Mich.
Bailey, Aibert S., Texas.
Barna, John David, Va.
Beck with, Ward M. N. Y.
Berard, John H. Large.
Boyd, Oliver C. Pa.
Brown, Robert L., Pa.
Burnett, Royers L., Pa.
Burnett, Royers L., Pa.
Burnett, Royers L., Pa.
Burnett, George O., Tenn.
Carrington, T. de L., Ga.
Carrow, Oharles M., Fa.
Chapman, Plessant T., III.
Chapman, Pless Petrit, James S., Ohlo.
Phillips, Frederick B., Me.
Pickering, Abner, Ind.
Pickley, M. M., III.
Postlethwaite, F. H., Pa.
Riddell, Robert B., La.
Roblisson Chas. M., Mo.
Sauermitch, Chas., Jr., Va.
Riddell, Robert B., La.
Roblisson Chas. M., Mo.
Sauermitch, Chas., Jr., Pa.
Schaeffer, Chas. M., III.
Schroder, Henry A., Wia.
Slavton, Frederick H. N. Y.
Smith, Abial L., Mo.
smith, James, West Va.
Smith, Renben S., Fla.
Smyder, William T. D. C.
Sparrow, Solomon E., Mass.
Shilman, B. D., Large,
Riddell, Samuel M., Ohio.
Taylor, Charles W., N., Y.
Tolson, John C. F., N., Y.
Tolson, John C. F., N., Y.
Totten, John Reynolds, Neb.
Tumin, James C., Ga. Heisly, Charles C., Large Hobbs, Frank E., Me. Hock, O. J. C., Wis. Hodges, Alfred J., Iowa. Hoeber, Adolph. Mo. House, Mansfield, Tenn. Howell, Daniel L., Iowa. Howell, Daniel L., Iowa. Hoy, Edward C., N. J. Ives, Edward B., N. Y. Jarris, W. H., Jr., Mass. Jenkins, Anson B., Pa. Jenkins, Anson B., N. C. Kendail, Henry F., Texas. Landis, John F. R., Large. Linard, C. M., Ry. Lovell, Wm. H., Mass. Lull, George F., Mass.

Lovell, win. Mass.

Loui, George F., Mass.

GREAT EXPECTATIONS.

The Secretary of War and his family will be here on Tuesday next, and it is expected that during the last week of the examinations President Grant and General Sherman will put in an appearance. It is quite probable that the President will remain when he does come till the day when the diplomas are to be distributed, and that he will himself do the honors of the occasion. Either General Sherman or the Secretary of War will deliver the address to the graduates. It is pretty certain that foe President will not, all talk to the contrary notwithsanding. If he should consent to deliver the address the class will not have to complain of its length at all events.

AMONG THE STAGE DRIVERS.

Yesterday the stage drivers did not have a holiday. There were three or four lines running stages, and the stages which were driven on Broadway were driven by countrymen who had been brought in to take charge. It was a sie anxious as to how the horses were to be driven. There were a great many rows on Broadway between the truck drivers and the new stage drivers. Collisions were very frequent, and at Chambers street and Broadway an assemblage was made in the afternoon, which was occasioned by the meeting of a dry goods truck and a stage going north. The people on the sidewalk gathered, as they always will do when they have stage going north. The people on the sidewalk gathered, as they always will do when they have nothing else to do. Finally they were separated, as sausages can be separated, by force. At Concordia Hall, in Forty-first street, the men are holding out and are behaving in a most orderly manner. The real old stage drivers do not intend to give in, and they told the Herallo reporter that as there was a number of bogus drivers on the lines they could afford to wait for events. The majority of the stage drivers are born Americans, and there does not seem to be any nemsense about them. They have isnifites and are hard working men. Some of them are in debt for their rents, but they have the feeling that they will never surrender. They have not enough wages to give their ramities bread and ment and coffee, and they ask the people of New York to give them an honest and fair investigation in this matter. They have to pay sixty cents a day for their two meals, which are taken away-from their families, and they say that they cannot support their wises and children at \$2.50 a day. As mest of the stage drivers are Americans, they miss that they will not live in back rooms in teffement houses if they should not be able to pay their rents. Forty stages were running in Broadway yesterday, and these stages were of the Firth avenue line, the Fourteenth street line, the Fourth avenue line, the Fourteenth street line, the Fourth avenue line, the Fourteenth street line, To all appearance the stages were running in Broadway yesterday, but, 5 omehow or another, there was no confidence manifested by the wayfarers who desired to be transported up fown or down town. Shopping is very seriously interfered with by this quarrel botween the drivers and the proprietors. It is at least a question bow long the public will stand this maladministration of travel. In three days, however, It will be decided. On the Fifth avenue line the affaithment of the strain of the proprietors of the stage companies for work, but those who applications at the diffe nothing else to do. Finally they were separated,

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

WASHINGTON, May 27, 1874.
Rear Admiral William E. Le Roy has been ordered to the command of the South Atlantic station, per steamer of the 23d of June from New York, reper steamer of the 23d of June from New York, relieving Rear Admiral Strong, who will then return home and report his arrival. Lieutenant
George A. Converse is ordered to duty at the Torpedo station of Newport: Lieutenant B. R. Wilson, to temporary ordnance duty at the Washington Navy Yard, Passed Assistant Engineer deorge
H. White, as assistant to Engineer I. H. Long, at
the Quintard from Works, New York.

Other Engineer Abert Annton is detached from
special dity and ordered to the Washingst
Fassed Assistant Engineer George Magei, from the
Washingst, and ordered home.

EXERCISES AT THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The exercises at the Naval Academy will close
on Saturday next, when Secretary Robeson will
be in attendance and distribute diplomas to the
graduating class.